### Business Notices.

A "SENSATION HATTER."-KNOX is the "sensation' of New York; he creates one periodically. It comes with the seasons, for each is marked by the introduction of snew style or last, which is viewed with wonder and unqualified admiration. His ortabilishment, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton etrect, is just now making a particular sensation by analysis recently broads out, and which is every respect excels anything he has herotofore accomplished.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL HATS.-BIRD, No. 49 Nonemact., will introduce the new styles on Fftnay Sept.

sonpted to the requirements of a first class fashionable city traBran, No. 49 Nasan et

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE Letter's Comparation for packet.

Laker's Forman Property Against Pire.

These Safes have
Lille's Comparation Fowner Proof Locks,
Which cound be packet.

Fairnasies & Go., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG-Las Pacer Sares, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., op-

THE ATTENTION embrocing many decided novelties in Parlor,

DIMEG-ROOM, and LIBEARY CHANDELIERS; All of which we offer at prices that cannot be equaled.

W. J. F. Datley & Co.

No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. J. F. Dalley & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, have now on exhibition a superb variety of Paracet China.

Dinner.

Dinner.

Dinner.

Also, as imprense choice in Clocks, Bronzes, Parlan Marble Figures, and other perior ornaments.

GING SILVER TEA ... Ac., Ac., C. URNS, TRAYS, GORLETS, Ac., Ac., C. URNS, TRAYS, GORLETS, Ac., Ac., Ac., Co., Designs formished for presentations.

Designs formished for presentations.

Remarks and Broome.st. STERLING SILVER TEA SETS.

OUR ELEGANT FALL STOCK

of
FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.
Selected personally by Mr. HAUGHWOUT, while in Eurow
daily arriving, and will be said at extremely moderate
now daily arriving, and reference of Broadway and Broom

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,-That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but SINGER'S alone are competent to do every kind of work upon any variety of fabric.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

have the same relative superiority as his Machines for manufac-turing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other. Hemming and binding ranges of the most improved style are ap plied, when desired, to any of Singer's Machines.

I. M. Styger & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Great Reduction in the prices of Silk Twist,

BARTHOLF'S
BARTHOLF'S New FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 429 Broadway.
Local Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Ag't for Prop't

GROVER & BAKER'S PAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 486 Broadway, New York.
The GROVER & BARER SEWING MACHINE Co. have on sale
two kinds of Machines—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK
STITCH, well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be lab-

Sected to the test of washing and froning, but is not adapted to the wants of the family; and the other the CELLERATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH. The Lock Stitch that is Locked.

This stitch is made by a new Family Machine, which sews from two spools, and forms a seam of unequaled strength, beauty and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even it every fourth stitch be

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. We prefer them for family use."

[N. Y. Tribune.

WHEFLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES-A VALUABLE IMPROVIMENT.—A new Tension and a Heinmer that turns beins of any width without previous basting. Office No. 343 Broadway, N. Y.
DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.

## 000000000000

This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled and that present the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and inter-locked in the center of it.

GAUTIER'S CELEBRATED CRUCIBLES

and STOVE POLISH. The very best articles in use. Agents,
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY

RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY AT RETAIL. - Dia

mond Rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Earrings, &c.
25 FER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

D. C. PRACOCK, Importer. Represented by
DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs. IRON BEDSTEADS, HAT RACKS,

ON BEDSTEADS, PROMISE,
AND FINE IRON STANDS,
AT WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL,
JANES, BEERF & Co.,
No. 356 Broadway. Manufactory corner of Reade and Centre at

PATRICE, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES and PATRICE POWDER PROOF DEFIANCE LOCKS and CROSS-BAR Also, Fills and BURGLAR PROOF SIDEBOARD and PARLO SAFES, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one doc selow Maiden-lane.

Co., No. I Vesey at., Astor House—TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BROULDER BRACES, SILK FLASTIC STOCKINGS for various and every variety of bendinger skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

AN INPALLIBLE DOOR-SPRING.-Where all

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPER Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 200 Broatway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hatk Dvs., the best extant. Barcistans Wate and Thurkes have improvements over all others, this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

SHALL RATS, BUGS AND ROACHES infest our houses, stores and public buildings " SHALL ALL VERMIN BE EXTERPATED!

Yas! YES! MYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,

Annual contracts made and warranted effectual. Remedies cold at Manufacturer's depot, No. 612 Broadway, cor. Houston-at. General Agent, Francenick V. Russitos, Druggist, Nos. 10

"The best laid schemes of men and mice
Gang aft aglee."

So Burns once said; and, in a trice,
Pill let you see
How mice, at least, are badly sold,
When they at scheming get too bold.
If they've designs upon your cheese,
Your butter, candles, flour,
Just spread some LVOV'S Pills around,
They'il leave you from that hour,
And if ants, rouches, hogs or fless disturb.
His Powder'll soon their depredations curb.

LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424
treadwsy.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF TRUTH .-- One system

HATTERS PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS

BN. B .- Priones for Undertakers nas.

DELAWARE AND OTSEGO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.
Visiton Office, Franklin, Del. Co., N.Y., Sept. 20. The Convention for the XIXth Congressional Dis-trict (Otsego and Delaware) met on the 18th inst. at Oncorta, and unanimously nominated JAMES H. GRA-MAN of Delhi for Congress. A good, strong and true

# New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undurtake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Greekley & Co.

In the Board of Councilmen last night, it appeared that the members had been served with a preliminary injunction issued by Judge Brady of the Court of Common Pleas, at the suit of one Peter Ten Eyck and wife, enjoining them from concurring with the Board of Aldermen in repealing the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on Fourth avenue below Forty-second street. Considerable indignation was expressed at the manner in which the Courts granted injunctions, and a preamble and resolutions were adopted censuring the present practice in that regard, and instructing the Corporation Counsel to take measures to have the order

An important communication was made by the Street Commissioner to the Board of Councilmen last night, showing certain deficiencies in the Tax Collector's Department. By a careful perusal of the document, which will be found in another column, the taxpayers will be able to get a little more light as to the manner in which the financial concerns of the city have been conducted. The Counsel to the Corporation, upon being requested to institute proceedings to recover the amounts of these alleged deficiences, replies that he does not feel compelled to prosecute the implicated parties until after being instructed to do so by the Common Council.

dissolved.

We report this morning, in full, Mr. Seward's argument in the Albany Bridge case, delivered vesterday in the United States Circuit Court in this city. It is an admirable specimen of the talent, which its distinguished author so often evinces. of giving additional interest to the most interesting questions, by bringing out into new relief and prominence the general principles with which they are connected. In the present case he shows that the point at issue is nothing less than the right of the State to regulate its own affairs, except in matters where the Federal Government has been explicitly intrusted with exclusive or superior authority. This great principle he defends with eminent power and clearness; indeed, we can recall no abler exposition of the subject. This speech, spart from its bearing on the building of the bridge. marks a remarkable epoch in the discussion of the vital and far-reaching question of States Rights as against the centralizing and overshadowing assumptions of the Federal Government.

We have news from Europe to the 8th inst .four days later than our last-by the steamers North Briton, which arrived at Quebec from Liverpool yesterday morning, and Northern Light, which arrived here from Southampton last evening. The most interesting piece of information concerns the Atlantic Cable, which ceased to give intelligible signals, it seems, on the morning of the 3d inst., from some unexplained cause. It was, however, thought by those most likely to know that the difficulty was at the shore end near Valentis. Engineer Bright had received the honor of knighthood, and a great Atlantic Telegraph banquet, at which the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was present, had taken place at Killarney. The telegraph between England and the channel islands had been formally opened. The latest accounts from the French Departments announce improvement in commercial affairs, and the quotations of the Paris Bourse were advancing. The editors of the Siecle and Pays had fought a bloodless duel. The Russian squadron at Amoor River was being reënforced. More of the effects of religious fanaticism in the East are reported. At Aleppo and Tripoli a terrible panic had prevailed, resulting in the destruction of the former place by the Mussulmans. The Nord contains a report-which is, however, discredited-that the Consular Agents in the Archipelago, except the representative of England, who escaped by jumpiug from a window, had been murdered.

Cotton had advanced. Breadstuffs were firm Consols closed at 964 to 964 for money, and 97 for

There are certain points raised in the course of the Quarantine agitation, which we may now consider sufficiently discussed and elucidated. They

I. A Quarantine for this port is an argent public necessity, not only for the City itself, but for all the cities and villages within fifty or a hundred miles, whether in this State, in Connecticut or New-Jersey. It is not a device for the benefit or protection of our citizens only, as it is too generally considered, but for the common good of this entire region. To abolish it, or render it ineffective, would be not merely a local but a general peril and calamity.

II. If a Quarantine exists, its hospitals must be located somewhere, and that location must be reasonably accessible and convenient.

III. The location at Castleton, though formerly wise and proper, has ceased, through the increase and diffusion of population, commerce and travel, to be suitable or safe. That location, in the midst of a dense and busy population, constantly passing under the Quarantine walls on their way to and from this City, is calculated to defeat the objects of Quarantine and render its precautions nugatory.

IV. Since the Hospitals for contagious disease or the habitations and all the belongings of six or eight thousand people must be removed, it is reasonable and proper that the Hospitals should go rather than so many people.

V. The State has not failed to perform her duty in the premises. She has in every recent instance turned a willing ear to the remonstrances of the Staten Islanders, and has grudged neither efforts nor means to effect the desired removal. It does seem to us that the Staten Islanders have not given due consideration to this fact, and that their repeated conflagrations should have been withheld

VI. Abundant experience concurs with reason in affirming that a location on Coney Island, or any other spot eastward of the ship channel out to sea, would be unfit and perilous. The yellow fever contagion is wafted by warm, sultry winds, such as blow from the west and south-west, never by such damp, chilly winds as blow from the east and VII. The construction of an artificial island in

the Lower Bay, of which we have heard something, must be not only an expensive but a tedious process. It would be likelier to cost over than

under a million of dollars before it was finished, and could not be made available for Quarantine purposes in less than two or three years. And no one could say how our Harbor and the access to i

would be affected by such a construction. VIII. There is just one pince on all this earth which fulfills all the present requirements of a Quarantine Station-and that is Sandy Hook. It just about the same distance, practically, from our City to-day that Staten Island was fifty years ago; it is completely isolated from all clusters of population; it is too far from any other land to spread infection, in view of the fact that east winds do not and cannot carry it; and it is so located that not one Jerseyman, even, could be annoyed or endangered by a Quarantine establishment on that tongue of sand where twenty are by the present location. The Quarantine will never be located properly or permanently till it is fixed on Sandy Hook, and money spent on building for it at other points will mainly be thrown away.

IX. For the selfish, dastardly, contemptible clamor and prejudice now rampant in New-Jersey against a location at Sandy Hook (though much of the clamor is sheer hypocrisy or electioneering trick), the blame must rest primarily on certain of our Shipping Merchants, who raised money and sent agents to Trenton to tamper with the New-Jersey Legislature and defeat the deliberate resolve and anxious desire of their own State, lest the proposed location should cost them a few dirty dollars; and, if these merchants were to be the chief sufferers by the recent outrages, there would be few tears shed in their behalf. But it is hard that the State, which has done its utmost to satisfy and relieve Staten Island, should be treated by her people as a public enemy.

X. Next to these intriguing shippers, the Staten Islanders have themselves mainly to blame. They have made the Quarantine such a bugbear, that they have no right to complain or be astonished that the people of other localities resist its location among them. It might be possible to justify the recent outrages by the fact that the Quarantine buildings are located amidst a dense population and therefore a monster nuisance and peril; but what shall we say of the destruction of the temporary pest-hospitals at Seguine's Point, where they were surrounded by spacious farms and with hardly half a dozen houses within a mile ? If you say that was the act of a few vagrant oystermen, we ask, Did the People of Staten Island ever earnestly condemn it? Did they really try to ferret out the offenders and bring them to justice Remember that, but for that cowardly outrage, it would not have been necessary to land fever patients at Castleton this Summer. And if now t shall prove impossible to procure Sandy Hook for a Quarantine station, the repeated acts of mob violence and arson perpetrated on Quarantine buildings on Staten Island, without rebuke from and apparently with the approbation of the Islanders, will be the main controlling causes of that misfortune.

-Finally, we are utterly opposed to rebuilding the Quarantine buildings at Castleton, or putting up any other than temporary structures there. I the People of Castleton have done wrong, let them make good the damage and punish them for the crime, if crime there be; but infecting them with yellow fever, or exposing them to it, is not a proper punishment. We urge the removal of the hospitals o some isolated location at the earliest possible

Some men are born great; others achieve greatness: others have greatness thrust upon them. To this latter class we must assign Dred Scott. whose death has been announced by telegraph, and whose name, for two years past, has resounded from one end of the Union to the other, and is at this moment so often repeated in the great electioneering canvass now going on in Illinois. So far from having been born great, Dred Scott was born a negro slave; and not only that, but he was born in Virginia. This fact not only settled the question in the negative as to his being born great, it also placed an invincible obstacle, whatever might have been his natural talents and endowments, in the way of his achieving greatness. There are stands a chance to rise to social eminence and position, and to make for himself both name and fame. But here, in these democratic United States, to be born a negro slave is to be cut off from all possible chances of that sort. The only chance, therefore, for Dred Scott was to have greatness thrust upon him-a business under! taken by the Supreme Court of Missouri, and carried to the point of perfect success by the Supreme Court of the United States. Had the Supreme Court of Missouri followed the opinion of its own Chief Justice, and by far the ablest as well as the most honest man on its bench, by confirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, by which he was declared a freeman, the world never would have heard of Dred Scott, He would have died no less obscurely a freeman than he had lived obscurely a slave, It was the Supreme Court of Missouri which, by insisting upon keeping him a slave, first brought him into public notice. But the Supreme Court of the United States made him famous, and they took particular pains to do so. They began with kicking him out of their presence, on the ground that being a negro born in the United States he could not sue in their court. Had he been an alien, although a negro, he might have been heard, but being a negro born in the United States, he had no right to appeal to them, if indeed to any body else for justice. Had the court stopped here Dred Scott might perhaps have been talked of for a day. But the Court were resolved to secure him more enduring renown. So, having kicked him out of court as having no right to be heard, they proceeded nevertheless to decide his case, not for the purpose of keeping him a slave, for their refusal to hear him would have accomplished that. but for the purpose of setting aside the issouri Compromise, opening all the Territories of the United States to Slavery, and pronouncing the incapacity of Congress or anybody else to prevent Slavery from being planted in any Territory of the United States, present or future, into which any slaveholder or combination of slaveholders might choose to carry it. From this moment the name of Dred Scott became a household word in our politics, and so it will remain as long as the contest between Slaveholding and Free Labor shall continue. In fact, it will be mainly by having associated their names with that of this humble

Poor Mr. Collector Schell seems to be much n the predicament, with respect to the subord officers under him, in which Jefferson found him-

negro, and by having attempted to strike through

him a blow at Free Labor, that the Judges who

pronounced this decision will find a place in history.

beset, as the new President was, with a hungry crowd of office-seekers, for whom, if possible, he would be glad to provide, he finds the same ob stacle in his way of which Jefferson so bitterly complained. Few die and none resign, and if the new claimants of office are to be provided for, somebody already in must be turned out. Jefferson, however, had one consolation which is denied to our poor Collector. In Jefferson's case the incumbents of office were all Federalists, and he might at least be sure, however the individuals themselves, or the party to which they belonged, might grumble at it, that his own party, the Democrats, would be certain to applaud him the louder. the more of these office-holding Federalists he could muster the resolution to turn out, while he could rely on the enthusiastic and devoted support of all whom he might put in. Unfortunately for Collector Schell, the present incumbents of office under his jurisdiction are all Democrats, all ardent friends and supporters of President Buchanan. if not also-which we take to be generally the case, or otherwise they would have been turned out before now-the special political friends of Mr. Schell himself. The thought of taking the bread out of the mouths even of his Federal opponents was more than the tender heart of Mr. Jefferson could calmly endure. Judge, then, what must be the emotions of poor Collector Schell called upon to remove from office good Democrats who have purchased their appointments by long and devoted political services; and not only good Democrats, but special friends of the Collector himself; and that, too, in order to make way for men who possibly may be good Democrats, though even on that point we may suppose that the Collector cannot but entertain some serious misgivings-but who certainly, Democrats or not-have no particular leanings to the special views and sympathies of Mr. Schell. His case is certainly a hard one. However, yielding to the political pressure brought to bear upon him, the Collector may consent to do his part in the way of putting in his enemies, it is rather too much to ask him to turn out his friends in order to make room for them. We are not, therefore, in the least surprised at the disposition he evinces to shift off this disagreeable and invidious task upon somebody else. Still it is to be supposed that our Representatives in Congress have hearts, also, as well as Collector Schell; and hearts so tender, too, as to be unwilling to take upon themselves the office of political highwaymen, robbing Peter to pay Paul. In this emer gency, it appears that the best thing that can be done is to settle the matter by lottery. Let Collector Schell call all his subordinates together; let him explain to them that the harmony of the party and his own continuance in office require that such a number should be sacrificed in order to make room for those who are starving without. Then let all the names be put into a hat-let the hat be well shaken, and let a Committee be appointed to draw out the victims, shaking the hat as each name comes out. This plan seems well calculated to save, as far as the circumstances of the case wil admit, the feelings of everybody all round.

The Hon. Albert Gallatin Brown, U. S. Senato from Mississippi, has been making a speech at Hazlehurst in said State, to which the editor of The Vicksburg Whig listened. Brown is a "State Rights" Democrat, which means, we believe, that he has not his arm quite so deep in the Federal flesh-pots as he wishes he had. His speech, accordingly, has an undertone of grumbling at the way things go at headquarters. For instance, he said he had "always opposed the Missouri Compro-" mise," disliked many features of the Kausas Nebraska bill, and "fairly boiled with rage when " he heard of Com. Paulding's arrest of Walker. the Fillibuster Chief. He thought rather small beer of the Lecompton bill, though he approved and supported it; but the English bill (which he also supported throughout) seemed to him a very poor affair, which he wished (now that the people of Kansas have spurned the bribe) had never been

concocted. Says The Whig: "The Governor certainly declared his preference, that Lecompton, after being defeated, should have been allowed to stay dead, and not been galvanized into life again by political doctors, in the shape of the Conference hill. He declares that he had ported the latter bill, except to defend it from the as saults of its enemies and to vote for it. His defensemerely going to show that the objections to it were not tenable. The Governor, however, expressed his actenable. The Governor, however, expressed his acquiescence in the Conference bill, and hoped it would be enforced. He stated that he called on the President before he left Washington, and that Mr. Buchauan assured him in the most positive and unequiescal terms that he would appoint no man to office who held the opinion that Kansar ought to be admitted before she has a population which would entitle her to a representative in Congress, (according to the terms of the Conference bill,) and that he would decapitate every office-holder who expressed such a belief. Gov. Brown went on to state that he regarded this as a solemn pledge on the part of Mr. Buchanan, and although he considered him a "little weak in the back," he believed he would stick up to it. Whenever he (Gov. Brown) plighted his faith to any man, he always stock it, and he intended to held Mr. Buchanan to his declaration.

to it, and he intended to help Mr. Buchman to his declaration.

"Gov. Brown expressed his belief that Slavery and the Union could not exist together. He would not say that such could not be the case, but he simply meant to say that it would not. He declared himself against the Union in that conlinguacy, and did not care how soon the time might come."

-Mr. Buchanan appears to have one rule for his office-holders by appointment, and another for his members of Congress. The latter are all trying to crawl into Congress by promising to vote to admit Kansas at once and any how.

If The Herald is really in earnest-we very much fear we shall be laughed at for our simplicity, for supposing The Herold in earnest about anythingbut if The Herald is really in earnest in its pro fessed desire for the union of the taxpayers of New-York to put down municipal stealing and extravagance, and to introduce in their place economy and efficiency, it will not only at once drop the advocacy of that measure, but will come out warmly against it. The public are apt to judge of causes by the character and past history of their advocates; and to see the late champion of Wood's reëlection, and the present apologist and culogist of Judge Russell, setting up for a leader in municipal politics, is rather too severe a tax upon the complacency of the public. The taxpayers of New-York may be willing enough to amuse themselves with The Herald-it is an excellent journal to laught at; but to take advice from it, or to accept its leadership, is quite another matter. The part of The Herald in our New-York tragicomedy is very much like that of the clown in Shakespeafe's plays. It says a great many smart things, and serves to relieve the gravities of life by its rattle-brained talk and the exuberance of its follies. The clown thought himself the grandest personage in the play, and so does The Herald: but even the very pit that hughed at him knew how to estimate him at his true value; nor are the New-York public any less knowing.

This glorious, benignant weather is worth more

the improvement of its still immature and most insdequate Corn crop. A fortnight more without frost will make the yield considerably more than could have been reasonably expected one month ago. An average crop is impossible, but every bright, warm day adds at least Two Millions of Bushels to the year's product.

The charge made by Dr. Gould against the nine Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, who assume to represent the whole Board, that in their statement they ave so mutilated or garbled his letters that they cease to represent either his sentiments or opinions at the time they were written, is met with a flat and unequivocal denial by those Trustees. This reduces the question, for the present, simply to one of veracity. Have the Trustees falsified Dr. Gould's letters! Has Dr. Gould fal-ified his own letters? Which is it? Assertion tow on either side is equally valueless; we have no more right to judge one party guilty of false-hood than the other. Dr. Gould, however, thus far has the advantage. He has published his version of the letters which, he alleges, they have garbled and falsified. They have not disproved the base act of which such publication, if not disproved, convicts them. Instead of this, they content themselves with a simple but emphatic denial, till the appearance of the rejoinder of the Scientific Council. But Dr. Gould, it seems, is not so willing to wait as they are. He demands immediate action, and proposes to leave the whole ques-tion of veracity to arbitration; the Trustees to choose, on their part, two men, to whom shall be given all Dr. Gould's letters in their possession; Dr. Gould, on his part, to choose two other men, to whom he will intrust his letter-books; and these four men to come ogether for an examination and comparison of these etters. If the Trustees do not accede to this proposition, there can be, it seems to us, but one judgment as to the whole matter.

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. From a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858.

The President, upon the occasion of his return, will not be much gratified to meet a number of New-York politicians. Of late he has spoken sharply of constant interruptions by placemen to the prejudice of important matters.

Emanuel B. Hart is here at the National: also John Minor Botts, C. M. Conrad, and Capt. Marcy of the United States Army.

The Navy Department plumes itself upon the dispatch that has characterized the fitting out of the Institute, to deliver the Annual Address. He are the Niagara. It was reported to the Department that twenty-five days would be required; one week only was given upon peremptory direction.

It is stated that an effort will be made at the next session to break up the arrangement by which Wendell obtained the House printing from Sted-

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858.

Messers. Chubb Bros., bankers and brokers, who suspended payment yesterday, report their liabilities to Washington depositors at \$15,000, and their assets ample. They continue their collection and commission business, hoping at an early day to arrange with their creditors. They make no assignment.

The Joint Commission for running the boundary between the United States and Texas will not commence operations until the Spring.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that tamarinds preserved in sugar are subject to a duty of thirty per cent; cotton socks, with dyed tops, fifteen per cent; and spring steel, the same rate of duty.

The Secretary of the Navy received a dispatch this morning, stating that the Niagara, with the capture i Africans, left Charleston last night, for Africa.

The Postmaster General, Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury have come to an agreement.

Secretary of the Treasury have come to an agreement as yet private, concerning the Post-Office. Court and Custom-House accommodations in Philadelphia.

The steamer Water Witch left for Norfolk to-day, and the Fulton will follow to-morrow morning. They will there take on board the remainder of their crews, and thence proceed, without delay, to Buenos Ayres, to await the arrival of the other vessels of the Para-

guay Expedition. The President's anticipated return this evening has brought to Washington a number of prominent pol

### Congressional Nominations.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858. The Hon. C. B. Hoard was unanimously renomnated to-day at the Congressional Conventi holden in this place for reelection from the XXIIId District, comprising Jefferson and Lewis Counties. ROME, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858.

Roscoe Conklin, Republican, has been nomnated for Congress in the Oneida (the XXth) District, now represented by the Hon. O. B. Matteson. Add another noble man to your list of candidates.

### Maine Election.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858. We have reports to-night from Aroostook County complete, with the exception of one small plantation. The Republicans put Bradbary's majority in the counto at 925, while the Democrata claim for him 995 This would leave the whole district, according to prerious reports, from 56 to 106 majority for Foster, th Republican candidate. The Democratic candidate for State Senator is

Aroostook, is reported here to be defeated. If so, the Senate will be unanimously Republican.

### The Republican State Committee. ALBANT, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858.

The Republican State Committee to-day electe James Kelly of New-York, Chairman: H. H. Van Dyck of Albany, Secretary; and Messrs, Schoolcraft of Repsselaer, Van Dyck of Albany, Stanton of Brooklyn, and Reynolds of Orleans, Executive Com-

### State Politics.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858. The Republicans are holding a mass meeting here to-night, and although the weather is storming, it is well attended. Gen. Nye is now speaking in the Capitol and H. H. Van Dyck outside. Mr. Bradford R Wood is in the chair.

## Congressional Nomination.

DANVILLE, Pa., Taesday, Sept. 21, 1858.

The People's party have nominated George W.
Scranton of Luzerne as their candidate for Congress
from the XIIth District.

The Democratic Conferees of the XIIth District
made another attempt to-day to, nominate a candidate
for Congress, but without succede. They have already
spent four days in ineffectual balloting.

## Massachusetts Politics.

The Democracy held a very large and enthusiastic open air gathering in Charlestown last evening, attended by masse, illuminations and other demonstrations. Mr. Edw. Riddle presided, and made the opening speech. He was followed by Mr. Beach, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and other distinguished men of the party.

Death of Ex-Senator Bagby.

Mosilis, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858.

The Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, formerly Governor of Alabama, and ex-United States Senator, died here to-day of yellow fever.

Fire at Greensburg. Penn. GEFENSERRO, Peon., Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1838.

The Post-Office and nine dwellings and stores in this place were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss \$26,000. Partially insured. The letters in the Post-Office were saved.

Convention of Universalists.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Traceday, Sept. 21, 1882.

The Convention of Universalis to in this city is relargely attended. The meeting is the First Conference this afternoon we densely crowded. Able addresses were made by the Kev. Messes. Adams of Worcester, Moure of Harting St. John Chambre of Newark, Miner of Restor, King of Chiragon. The attendance on the St. John Chambre of Newark, Miner of Bester, Kin of Chicago. The attendance on the public arriva-tio-night is so large as to require both churches for it-use of the Conference, and these are packed to the utmost capacity, so that there is not even stack-

Boston, Tuesday, September 21, 182.
Ebenezer Francis died at his residence, Pembertos Square, to-day, eighty-three years old. He leave about four millions, nearly two millions and a half which is in cash deposits in Boston Banks.
The case of Townsend, the alleged Slaver Captain assigned for a hearing to-day, before the United State Commissioner, was further postponed until Saturday

The Royal Mail steamship Asia will leave for Liv-erpool via Halifax about noon to-day. Her mail closed at 8:30 a. m. The following are the footings of our Bank Statement

for the past week: Capital Stock. \$23,005,700 Due to other Santa \$7,9240 Loans and Discounts 56,414,500 Deposits \$2,000 Clembridge \$2,000 C

Pennsylvania State Pair.

Harrishuro, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. "I, 182.

The Agricultural Fair commences to morrow, one thousand entries have already been mailed ing one hundred and sixty horses. The display exceed any State Fair ever held here. Horace Grand delivers the address on Friday.]

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans New-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 183.
The deaths by yellow fever in this city for the third ours ending yesterday at noon were 107.

Movements of Cyrus W. Field. TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 21, 182. Cyrus W. Field, esq., left here this evening by bee

OPENING OF THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

A large concourse of people gathered together last evening at the Crystal Palace, to celebrate the open ing of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American In stitute. At a little before 8 o'clock, as the band struck up Hail Columbia, the audience gathered in crowle around the platform, and Mr. Geissenhainer introduce the Hon. Henry J. Meigs, the Recording Secretary he was performing a very agreeable duty in opening these halls and this dome to such a feast of reace, where all were satisfied, and where art gives gracto the solids. They have here American fathers, of whom he was the oldest, showing a real palace equal to Aladdin's; filled with the children of this new nation lovely and civilized. We had no ancient genies to lead us on, no Egyptian, Greek or Roman teachen. The tameless and fierce Indian had left this land untilled for ages and all was new when our fathers came. Now what a magic change! We should never forget that mighty hand that saved this land for us; and we should ever how down and give him thanks for a great a blessing. At first all was rough and had to be tamed by civilized man the great master of all the earth. He invited all to look carefully through the articles here displayed. Everything in some respect is new and many things highly important. It is the annual harvest of the works of genius in our great republic. There is no limit to the operations of the mind of man; far superior to that physical mireds & can receive millions of impressions which remain visible at pleasure to be called up at will. To man alone progress belongs. Placed by his Maker on the most lovely orb in a part of the heavens; an orb whose appearance is most splendid like an ivery ball painted in most gorgeous colors, covered with hills, valleys and water; which are in proportion to the dust on 13-inch globe on the water that would remain on met a globe after being dipped in a bucket of water. Over

this beautiful globe God has given man power to lift and adorn it. It is not Yankee boasting to praise or

beautiful land for all is glorious and good as made by

It is the object and aim of the American Institute is

the hand of the Creator.

combine the genius and labor of thousands, so that the most precious articles may become common to all He then referred to the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, "that Giant's work;" and compared this inthe result of the working of American brain. Early in 1857 the project was discussed by the Mechanica Club of the American Institute, and they were of the opinion that Behring's Straits would be the great telegram avenue of the world. He then referred the fact that in this country we first made cut nails; we made the best cotton cloths; we have immens crops of iron and steel; we have more ore and cost land than Great Britain has land of every sort; and and coal. He then referred to the pursuit of Agriculture, as most useful, healthy and honorable. Farms is the only occupation that does not destroy what is feeds on. While miners may dig out the last bushed ore, the intelligent farmer, after thousands of your of tillage, leaves the earth richer than before. The phratus of Athens, who lived to the age of 100 years and who died 2,200 years ago, said "that man tires" everything but a garden and a farm." There certain diseases which are called the approbrium of medicine, and so the working of the management of steam may be called opprobrise of mechanics. We must not rest till we have so me tered these difficulties, that there shall be perfect safety in all cases where iron and steam are use while we are driven by an irresistible impulse to "go ahead," let us, for God's sake, and for the sake of human creatures, "look ahead!" He closed by horting those who heard him not to impair their bely or seal, to read the Bible as well as the newspape, and to pay more attention to that holy book than to their bank book. He gave this advice as as old mas who had experience specially in quest of religious truth, and who knew that though all other might fade, this book was eternal light.

At the close of the address Judge Meigs was heart? cheered and congratulated by the members of Institute. After this followed a grand instrum concert, of which it is enough to say that the me was performed by Dodworth's full band.

Of the character of the exhibition it is impossible to speak at present, as many of the articles are notes. in, and many more not arranged. Inthe Fine-Art Department scarcely anything is zes applayed though it is fast filling up. The sound of the hammer and saw was heard through the building and men were busily employed putting up machiner, be-during the time that Judge Meigs was delivered the address. To-day is the last day for receiving art for competition and the prospect is that the oth will be large and well worthy of the lustitude and the people of our ceuntry.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE PIEST WARD WARD Ur.—Quite a large number of active Republicans the First Ward assembled at the Atlantic Garden, Io 9 Broadway, and organized themselves into an Am ciation for energetic work during the appropriate Fall contest. About 25 young men who have been fored worked under the Independent Democratic of McKay) bearer in the Ward earolled themselves to do battle in the Republican cause.

The wife of Gov. Randall of Wassesin died & Waskesha on Wednesday last.

self after his election to the Presidency. While than One Million Dollars per day to the country in